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at Fort Apache, Ariz., in 1902, he finds that the three fossils mentioned are abundantly represented in the lower Red Wall there, especially in the limestone series that caps the formation on the mesas east of the North Fork of White River.* Specimens of these species, collected from this region then, are to be found in the writer's collection in the Geological Museum of the University of Indiana. The finding of the similar fossils in the two districts would seem to indicate that the strata concerned are relatively of the same age.

ALBERT B. REAGAN

NETT LAKE, MINN.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB

THE meeting of April 11, 1911, was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. Dr. E. B. Southwick presided.

The regular order of business was dispensed with and the announced lecture of the evening on "Poisonous Mushrooms," by Dr. W. A. Murrill, was then presented. The lecture was illustrated with many lantern slides. An abstract of the lecture prepared by the speaker follows. A more complete discussion of the subject by Dr. Murrill may be found in the November number of *Mycologia* for 1910.

"Considering its importance, it is remarkable how little is really known about this subject, most of the literature centering about two species, *Amanita muscaria* and *Amanita phalloides*, which have been the chief causes of death from mushroom eating the world over.

"As the use of mushrooms in this country for food becomes more general, the practical importance of this subject will be vastly increased, and it may be possible to discover perfect antidotes or methods of treatment which will largely overcome the effects of deadly species. This would be a great boon even at the present time, and there will always be children and ignorant persons to rescue from the results of their mistakes. Another very interesting field, both theoretical and practical in its scope, is the use of these poisons in minute quantities as medicines, as has been done with so

*Reagan, Albert B., "Geology of the Fort Apache Region in Arizona," *American Geologist*, Vol. XXXII., pp. 265-308.

many of the substances extracted from poisonous species of flowering plants, and even from the rattlesnakes and other animals. Thus far, only one of them, the alkaloid muscarine, has been so used.

"The poisons found in flowering plants belong chiefly to two classes of substances, known as alkaloids and glucosides. The former are rather stable and well-known bases, such as aconitine from aconite, atropine from belladonna, nicotine from tobacco and morphine from the poppy plant. Glucosides, on the other hand, are sugar derivatives of complex, unstable, and often unknown composition, such as the active poisons in digitalis, hellebore, wistaria and several other plants.

"The more important poisons of mushrooms also belong to two similar classes, one represented by the alkaloid muscarine, so evident in *Amanita muscaria*, and the other by the deadly principle in *Amanita phalloides*, which is known mainly through its effects. Besides these, there are various minor poisons, usually manifesting themselves to the taste or smell, that cause local irritation and more or less derangement of the system, depending upon the health and peculiarities of the individual.

"The principal species of poisonous fungi were illustrated by colored lantern slides, the series containing *Amanita cothurnata* Atk., *Amanita muscaria* L., *Amanita phalloides* Fries, *Amanita strobiliformis* Vittad., *Clitocybe illudens* Schw., *Inocybe infide* Peck, *Panus stypticus* Fries, *Russ emetica* Fries, and several other poisonous species of interest."

THE meeting of April 26, 1911, was held in the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P.M. Vice-president Barnhart presided.

The first number on the announced scientific program was a paper, on "Fern Collecting in Cuba," by Mrs. N. L. Britton. This paper is published in full in the *American Fern Journal*, Vol. I., p. 75.

The next number was a discussion of "Fern Venation," by Miss Margaret Slossen. A more complete discussion of the subject by Miss Slossen may be found in her book "How Ferns Grow."

The meeting then adjourned to the Fern House of the New York Botanical Garden under the guidance of Mrs. N. L. Britton for a further study of ferns.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary